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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

BARBARO ROSAS and GUADALUPE  
TAPIA, as individuals and on behalf of all  
other similarly situated persons,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SARBANAND FARMS, LLC, MUNGER  
BROS., LLC., NIDIA PEREZ, and CSI VISA  
PROCESSING S.C.,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION

**JURY DEMANDED**

No. 18-CV-00112

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is an employment law class action on behalf of over 600 foreign H-2A farm workers who allege that Defendants Sarbanand Farms, and its parent company Munger Bros., violated federal anti-trafficking laws through a pattern of threats and intimidation that caused its H-2A workforce to believe they would suffer serious harm unless they fully submitted to Sarbanand's labor demands. This same pattern also created a hostile work environment based on the Plaintiffs' national origin and violated their right to be free from discrimination in employment under Washington's Law Against Discrimination.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF - 1

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1           2.       Sarbanand further violated anti-trafficking laws through a highly-orchestrated  
2 mass firing and eviction of approximately 70 H-2A workers, under threat of arrest by police and  
3 immigration authorities. Those actions, taken after a one-day strike to improve safety and health  
4 conditions after co-worker Honesto Ibarra was taken by ambulance to an emergency room and  
5 later died, violated the workers' right to engage in concerted activity and further intimidated  
6 Sarbanand's remaining H-2A workforce to provide labor or face serious financial harm.

7           3.       Plaintiffs also allege that Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez, unlicensed and un-  
8 bonded farm labor contractors, violated the Washington Farm Labor Contractor Act (FLCA)  
9 because they failed to disclose unlawful hourly production standards and failed to inform  
10 Plaintiffs they would have to pay for meals above and beyond the \$12 a day Sarbanand deducted  
11 from each H-2A workers' paycheck for that purpose. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand are  
12 jointly liable for all FLCA violations because they knowingly used unlicensed contractors.

13                               **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14           4.       This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (Federal  
15 Questions).

16           5.       This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1595(a)  
17 (TVPA).

18           6.       This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367  
19 (Supplemental Jurisdiction).

20           7.       The proper venue for this action is in the Western District of Washington pursuant  
21 to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

**PARTIES**

8. Plaintiff Barbaro Rosas lives in the state of Nayarit, Mexico and was employed by Defendants as an H-2A worker in 2017 until fired on August 5, 2017.

9. Plaintiff Guadalupe Tapia lives in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico and was employed by Defendants as an H-2A worker in 2017 until fired on August 5, 2017.

10. Defendant Sarbanand Farms, LLC is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business in Sumas, Washington located in Whatcom County.

11. Defendant Munger Bros., LLC is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Delano, California.

12. Defendant Nidia Perez, is a resident of California and at all relevant times was an agent of Munger Bros.

13. Defendant CSI Visa Processing S.C. is a Mexican company with its principal place of business in Durango, Mexico.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

14. The plaintiffs are Mexican Nationals who worked for Munger Bros. and Sarbanand Farms as foreign H-2A agricultural workers during the 2017 blueberry harvest.

15. Munger Bros., LLC is owned by two brothers, Kewel and Baldev Munger.

16. Sarbanand Farms, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Munger Bros, LLC.

17. Upon information and belief, Munger and Sarbanand share financial, logistical, and administrative resources.

18. Robert Hawk is president and chief executive officer of Munger.

19. Cliff Woolley is chief administrative officer of Munger.

1           20.     Munger is the number one producer of fresh blueberries in the world.

2           21.     Munger has more than 3,000 acres of blueberries in Washington, Oregon,  
3 California, British Columbia, and Mexico.

4           22.     CSI Visa Processing S.C. is a farm labor contractor that supplies H-2A workers  
5 from Mexico to agricultural employers in the United States.

6           23.     Guillermo Mathus is the president of CSI Visa Processing, S.C. based in Durango,  
7 Mexico.

8           24.     CSI has multiple offices in Mexico to meet with workers and discuss H-2A  
9 employment opportunities in the United States.

10          25.     Since at least 2012, CSI staff, including its president, have regularly met with  
11 Washington agriculture entities in Washington state to encourage them to hire CSI to import H-  
12 2A workers from Mexico.

13          26.     Those business meetings were arranged by a state-wide grower organization  
14 called WAFLA, Washington state's largest supplier of H-2A workers.

15          27.     Since at least 2012, CSI staff have emailed Washington agricultural employers  
16 about the company's services.

17          28.     Since at least 2012, CSI staff have arranged for Washington agricultural  
18 employers to come to Mexico to recruit H-2A workers for Washington state.

19          29.     Since at least 2013, CSI has regularly purchased advertising in WAFLA's annual  
20 reports that are provided to agricultural employers throughout Washington state and posted on  
21 WAFLA's web-site.  
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1           30.     In those advertisements, CSI touted itself as the “best option” to locate, select,  
2 orient, transport, and process H-2A workers from Mexico.

3           31.     In those advertisements, CSI stated the company “is the reliable and reputable H2  
4 agent you need.”

5           32.     WAFLA’s 2013 Annual Report informed agricultural employers that having an  
6 agent like CSI in the H-2A worker’s home country was “critical.”

7           33.     WAFLA’s 2013 Annual Report informed agricultural employers “the agent is the  
8 link to your foreign workforce” that can recruit workers and “explain the job in detail.”

9           34.     In February 2013, CSI and WAFLA staff conducted a joint presentation to 3,500  
10 prospective H-2A workers in Nogales, Mexico where the main message was the opportunities  
11 available “if they are part of the H-2A program and recruited to Washington state to work.”

12           35.     Later in 2013, a WAFLA staff member travelled to Colima, Mexico to observe  
13 CSI staff recruit H-2A workers for two different agricultural employers in Washington state.

14           36.     Since at least 2014, CSI has contracted directly with WAFLA, to provide labor  
15 recruiting services in Mexico.

16           37.     Upon information and belief, during the entire contractual relationship, WAFLA  
17 had a valid Washington farm labor contractor’s license, but CSI did not.

18           38.     Since at least 2014, CSI staff have regularly traveled to Washington state to train  
19 agricultural entities in conjunction with WAFLA about the H-2A visa program requirements.

20           39.     In 2014, CSI sponsored WAFLA’s Workforce Summit in Kennewick,  
21 Washington.  
22  
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1           40.     In January 2014, CSI's president, Guillermo Mathus, traveled to Washington state  
2 and attended WAFLA's conference as a featured speaker.

3           41.     Since approximately late 2015 or early 2016, CSI has had at least one full-time  
4 employee, Roxana Macias, living and working in Washington state.

5           42.     Prior to starting work with CSI, Roxana Macias worked for three years at  
6 WAFLA as the H-2A Program Manager where she developed extensive contacts with  
7 Washington agricultural entities.

8           43.     Roxana Macias's business card identifies her as the Director of Compliance for  
9 CSI Visa Processing.

10          44.     In 2016, CSI sponsored WAFLA's Workforce Summit in Ellensburg,  
11 Washington.

12          45.     In January 2016, Guillermo Mathus traveled to Washington state and attended  
13 WAFLA's conference as a featured speaker.

14          46.     Mr. Mathus's 2016 biography stated his primary role at CSI was "the recruitment  
15 and evaluation of new and potential candidates for temporary H2 positions."

16          47.     Mr. Mathus's 2016 biography stated that he "has been working with H2  
17 employers and workers for over 13 years."

18          48.     Roxana Macias also attended the 2016 WAFLA conference in Ellensburg,  
19 Washington and was a featured speaker.

20          49.     Ms. Macias's 2016 biography stated her role at CSI was to "ensure all parties  
21 involved in recruitment of H2 workers abide by all applicable laws and regulations."  
22

1           50.     Later in 2016, Ms. Macias attended meetings with WAFLA's grower members to  
2 discuss CSI's services and recruit agricultural employers to expand CSI's business opportunities  
3 in Washington state.

4           51.     In January 2017, CSI created a Washington limited liability corporation that was  
5 registered with the Washington State Secretary of State called CSI Visa Processing USA, LLC.

6           52.     According to the Washington Secretary of State's corporation filings, CSI Visa  
7 Processing USA, LLC had a business address 1610 Pacific Ridge Drive SE, Olympia, WA.

8           53.     Roxana Macias was the number one executor listed on CSI USA's application to  
9 the Secretary of State and provided the same address in Olympia, Washington.

10          54.     The only other two executors listed on the Secretary of State application were  
11 Guillermo Mathus and Tania de la Fuente.

12          55.     Tania de la Fuente's business card lists her as the General Manager for CSI S.C.  
13 based in Monterrey, Mexico.

14          56.     The Initial Report filed with the Secretary of State states the nature of CSI USA's  
15 business is to "engage in assisting entities in the processing of H2 agriculture visa non immigrant  
16 workers."

17          57.     In January 2018, Ms. Macias attended WAFLA's annual training in Wenatchee,  
18 Washington and was a featured speaker.

19          58.     In 2006, Munger used the H-2A agricultural labor program to import foreign  
20 labor to harvest blueberries in California.

21          59.     Upon information and belief, after 2006 Munger did not import H-2A workers to  
22 work in the California blueberry harvest until 2017.  
23

1           60.     In 2015 and 2016, Sarbanand or Munger hired WAFLA to import H-2A workers  
2 for its Washington state blueberry harvest.

3           61.     In 2017, Sarbanand stopped contracting with WAFLA and used CSI and Nidia  
4 Perez to import H-2A workers for its Washington state blueberry harvest.

5           62.     Prior to 2017, Munger and Sarbanand knew that H-2A foreign workers obtained  
6 non-immigrant work visas that strictly limit employment within the United States.

7           63.     Prior to 2017, Munger and Sarbanand knew that H-2A foreign workers employed  
8 by them in the United States could not legally leave their worksite and seek work at other farms.

9           64.     Prior to 2017, Munger and Sarbanand knew that H-2A foreign workers came from  
10 impoverished backgrounds.

11           65.     Prior to 2017, Munger and Sarbanand knew that H-2A foreign workers who were  
12 fired from their H-2A jobs in the United States would not be re-hired by Munger the following  
13 year.

14           66.     Prior to 2017, Munger and Sarbanand knew that H-2A foreign workers feared  
15 blacklisting from future H-2A employment in their home countries.

16 **Sarbanand's Use of H-2A Workers in 2015 and 2016**

17           67.     In 2015 and 2016, Sarbanand or Munger contracted with WAFLA to prepare and  
18 file its H-2A application with the federal government.

19           68.     In 2015, WAFLA applied for 248 H-2A foreign workers to harvest and pack  
20 blueberries in Washington state for Sarbanand Farms for approximately four months - from July  
21 4 - November 2.  
22  
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1           69.     In 2016, WAFLA applied for 475 H-2A workers to harvest and pack blueberries  
2 in Washington state for Sarbanand Farms, nearly double the amount requested in 2015.

3           70.     Sarbanand ultimately filed two H-2A contracts in 2016 – one for three months  
4 (July 4-October 5), and the other for less than three months (July 23-October 15).

5           71.     In 2015 and 2016, upon information and belief, WAFLA contracted with CSI to  
6 recruit H-2A workers in Mexico to fill the labor needs of Sarbanand Farms in 2015 and 2016.

7           72.     Plaintiffs and many of the putative class members worked as H-2A workers for  
8 Sarbanand in 2016 in Washington state from July to October.

9           73.     Munger's California farms, which harvest blueberries from mid-May to the end of  
10 June, did not use the H-2A program in 2015 or 2016 and none of the plaintiffs or putative class  
11 members worked at Munger's blueberry farms in California during those two years.

12           **Munger's 2017 California H-2A Applications**

13           74.     In 2017, Sarbanand and Munger ended their contractual relationships with  
14 WAFLA and decided to apply directly to the federal government to import H-2A workers.

15           75.     In 2017, Sarbanand and Munger decided to expand the use of H-2A workers by  
16 employing them first in California in May and June and then in Washington from July to  
17 October.

18           76.     In March of 2017, Munger and another entity called Crowne Cold Storage, LLC  
19 applied directly to the United States Department of Labor to bring in over five hundred (500)  
20 foreign H-2A workers to harvest and pack blueberries in California between May 15, 2017 and  
21 June 30, 2017.

22           77.     Cliff Woolley signed the March 2017 H-2A applications on behalf of Munger and  
23 Crowne Cold Storage.

1           78.     As part of the March 2017 H-2A applications, Munger assured the federal  
2 government that it would comply with all federal and state employment laws.

3           79.     In 2017, Munger contracted with and paid a fee to CSI to supply Mexican H-2A  
4 workers to harvest blueberries in California and then be transferred to Sarbanand in Washington.

5           80.     In 2017, Crowne Cold Storage contracted with and paid a fee to CSI to supply  
6 Mexican H-2A workers to package blueberries in California and then be transferred to  
7 Sarbanand in Washington.

8           81.     Nidia Perez signed the contract on behalf of Crowne Cold Storage.

9           82.     In 2017, CSI did not register with the Washington State Department of Labor and  
10 Industries as a farm labor contractor.

11           83.     In 2017, Munger and Sarbanand failed to inquire from CSI whether it had a valid  
12 Washington state farm labor contractor license and review that license before using CSI's  
13 services.

14           84.     In 2017, CSI did not obtain a bond to operate as a licensed farm labor contractor.

15           85.     In 2017, Nidia Perez was the primary contact with former Sarbanand workers in  
16 Mexico and CSI.

17           86.     One of Ms. Perez's primary contacts at CSI was Roxana Macias.

18           87.     In 2017, Nidia Perez spoke with putative class members in Mexico by telephone  
19 to recruit them for the blueberry harvest.

20           88.     In 2017, Nidia Perez told putative class members in Mexico to go to the closest  
21 CSI office to facilitate work in the blueberry harvest.  
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1           89.     In 2017, Nidia Perez provided CSI with a list of workers in Mexico for CSI to  
2 supply to harvest blueberries for Munger and package blueberries at Crowne Cold Storage.

3           90.     Most of the workers on that list picked blueberries at Sarbanand in 2016 under an  
4 H-2A contract that only involved work in Washington state for three months between July and  
5 October.

6           91.     Sarbanand or Sarbanand's agent paid a fee to Nidia Perez to recruit H-2A workers  
7 from Mexico who could work in the California blueberry harvest and then be transferred and  
8 supplied to Sarbanand in Washington.

9           92.     In 2017, Nidia Perez did not register with the Washington State Department of  
10 Labor and Industries as a farm labor contractor.

11           93.     In 2017, Nidia Perez did not obtain a bond to operate as a licensed farm labor  
12 contractor.

13           94.     In 2017, Sarbanand failed to inquire whether Nidia Perez had a valid Washington  
14 state farm labor contractor license and review that license before using her services.

15           95.     Working from that list, CSI contacted and supplied H-2A workers to Munger,  
16 Crowne Cold Storage, and Sarbanand to harvest and package blueberries in California and  
17 Washington.

18           96.     In May 2017, Munger and Crowne Cold Storage imported over five hundred H-  
19 2A foreign workers from Mexico to harvest and package blueberries, including the plaintiffs.

20           97.     All foreign H-2A workers were dependent on Munger to provide them with  
21 employment, food, shelter, and transportation.  
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1           98.     In 2017, a Munger manager told the foreign H-2A workers, “You came here to  
2 suffer, not for vacation.”

3           99.     In 2017, Munger’s managers routinely threatened to send foreign H-2A workers  
4 home if they did not comply with work demands.

5           100.    In 2017, Munger’s managers routinely threatened to send foreign H-2A workers  
6 home when they complained about working conditions.

7           101.    In 2017, Munger managers threatened to blacklist foreign H-2A workers who  
8 were fired and sent home to Mexico.

9           102.    In 2017, Munger illegally terminated some foreign H-2A workers who questioned  
10 company practices and sent them back to Mexico.

11           103.    In 2017, Munger managers knew that if they fired a foreign H-2A worker, that  
12 worker would have to pay for his own transportation home.

13           104.    In 2017, Munger deducted over \$12 per day from each of the H-2A foreign  
14 worker’s paychecks to finance daily food needs of the workers.

15           105.    In 2017, Munger failed to provide sufficient food to its foreign H-2A workers  
16 working in California.

17           106.    In 2017, Munger instituted a ticket policy that prevented H-2A workers from  
18 obtaining sufficient food.

19           107.    In 2017, Munger’s owners, president, and managers were aware that H-2A  
20 foreign workers were being provided insufficient and unhealthy food in California.

21           108.    In 2017, H-2A foreign workers complained to Munger about insufficient and  
22 unhealthy food.  
23

1           109. In 2017, H-2A foreign workers became ill while employed by Munger.

2           110. In 2017, Munger sent foreign H-2A workers who became ill back to Mexico and  
3 did not pay for their return transportation.

4           111. In 2017, H-2A foreign workers who were injured while employed at Munger were  
5 sent back to Mexico.

6           112. In 2017, Munger's H-2A foreign workers in California contributed personal funds  
7 to help fired or sick co-workers return to Mexico.

8           113. In 2017, the work visas issued for each of the H-2A foreign workers indicated it  
9 was only valid from May until early July.

10           114. In 2017, the H-2A foreign workers expressed concern to Munger's managers  
11 while they were in California that their visas were running out.

12           115. Munger managers told the foreign H-2A workers that the visas would be extended  
13 and valid when they arrived in Washington state, however, the plaintiffs received no evidence  
14 while they were employed that the visas were extended.

15           **Sarbanand's 2017 Washington State H-2A Applications**

16           116. Later in 2017, Munger applied to the federal Department of Labor to transfer its  
17 foreign H-2A workers from California to its subsidiary, Sarbanand Farms, in Washington state.

18           117. On May 2, 2017, Cliff Woolley signed an H-2A application on behalf of  
19 Sarbanand Farms.

20           118. The May 2, 2017 application sought five hundred and fifty-eight (558) foreign H-  
21 2A workers from July 10, 2017 through October 25, 2017 to harvest and pack blueberries.  
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1           119. On May 12, 2017, Cliff Woolley signed a second H-2A application on behalf of  
2 Sarbanand Farms seeking an additional sixty (60) foreign H-2A workers for the same time  
3 period.

4           120. As part of both H-2A applications, Sarbanand included a job order written by the  
5 company containing all pay and work conditions.

6           121. As part of both H-2A applications, Sarbanand assured the federal government that  
7 it would comply with all federal and state employment laws.

8           122. The Department of Labor eventually approved the use of 618 foreign H-2A  
9 workers to work at Sarbanand during the 2017 blueberry harvest.

10           123. At the end of the California blueberry harvest, Munger transferred hundreds of  
11 foreign H-2A workers, including the Plaintiffs, to its Sarbanand blueberry farms in Sumas,  
12 Washington.

13           124. Sumas, Washington is located on the border between the United States and  
14 Canada and has a heavy Border Patrol presence, including a staffed field office less than 3 miles  
15 from the farm.

16           125. Javier Sampedro, an upper-level manager at Sarbanand, routinely informed the  
17 foreign H-2A workers that he had connections with the Border Patrol.

18           126. Sarbanand managers repeatedly stated the new visas would show up shortly, but  
19 the visa extensions never materialized.

20           127. All foreign H-2A workers were housed in military-style bunk houses on the  
21 premises of Sarbanand Farms.

22           128. Sarbanand's labor camp is surrounded by fencing.  
23

1           129. Sarbanand employed a security guard at the entrance to the labor camp and had a  
2 restricted entry policy.

3           130. In 2017, Sarbanand's labor camp housing did not have individual cooking  
4 facilities.

5 **Sarbanand's "Death Bed" No Sick Days Policy**

6           131. On or about July 10, 2017, Sarbanand required all foreign H-2A workers to come  
7 to the dining hall to sign their H-2A contracts.

8           132. The H-2A contracts are enforceable under Washington law.

9           133. At that time and prior to the start of the 2017 blueberry harvest in Washington,  
10 Nidia Perez informed all H-2A foreign workers that "unless they were on their death bed"  
11 Sarbanand required them to work in the fields every day work was available.

12           134. Ms. Perez's "death bed" speech had the intended effect of informing all the H-2A  
13 foreign workers that they were not allowed to take sick days at Sarbanand and they needed to  
14 show up for work every day or risk termination.

15           135. Ms. Perez's "death bed" speech had the intended effect of informing all the H-2A  
16 foreign workers that they should not report sickness or workplace injuries to management.

17 **Sarbanand's Use of Illegal and Unauthorized Production Standards**

18           136. Prior to the 2017 blueberry harvest in Washington, Sarbanand knew the  
19 company's H-2A job order, which the company wrote, did not have hourly or daily production  
20 standards.

21           137. Prior to the 2017 blueberry harvest in Washington, Sarbanand knew the  
22 company's H-2A job order stated: "Workers may work at a sustained, vigorous pace and make  
23

1 bona-fide efforts to work efficiently and consistently that are reasonable under the climatic and  
2 all other working conditions.”

3 138. Prior to and throughout the 2017 blueberry harvest in Washington, Sarbanand  
4 routinely informed all H-2A foreign workers they needed to pick two boxes of blueberries an  
5 hour or they would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

6 139. In late July of 2017, with one of the Munger brothers and Robert Hawk present,  
7 Nidia Perez reiterated to all the H-2A foreign workers that they had to pick two boxes of  
8 blueberries an hour or face termination.

9 140. Despite not having approved production standards in its Washington H-2A job  
10 order, Sarbanand’s managers put tremendous daily pressure on the foreign H-2A workers to pick  
11 two boxes of blueberries per hour.

12 141. As was the company practice in California, Sarbanand’s managers in Washington  
13 routinely threatened to send the foreign H-2A workers home if they did not comply with work  
14 demands.

15 142. As was the company practice in California, Sarbanand’s managers in Washington  
16 routinely threatened to send the foreign H-2A workers home when they complained about  
17 working conditions.

18 143. In 2017, Sarbanand managers knew that if they fired an H-2A foreign worker, the  
19 worker would have to pay for his own transportation home.

20 **Sarbanand Provided Inadequate and Unhealthy Food**

21 144. Prior to the 2017 blueberry harvest in Washington, Sarbanand knew it had a  
22 contractual obligation to provide three meals a day to all foreign H-2A workers, as stated in  
23 Section 14 of the 2017 job order.



1           145. Pursuant to the job order written by Sarbanand, the company deducted \$12.07 per  
2 day from the paychecks of all foreign H-2A workers to pay for these meals.

3           146. In 2017, Sarbanand failed to provide sufficient food to its foreign H-2A workers  
4 working in Washington and provided only uniform, meager portions to all.

5           147. In 2017, Sarbanand ran out of food during some meal periods so not all foreign H-  
6 2A workers were fed.

7           148. In 2017, Sarbanand required foreign H-2A workers to line up to get their meals.

8           149. In 2017, Sarbanand manager's used a colored ink marker to put an "X" on the  
9 hand of each foreign H-2A worker's hand to limit their access to one uniform portion each meal.

10           150. In 2017, Sarbanand's managers threatened H-2A foreign workers with  
11 termination if they violated the one portion policy.

12           151. In 2017, Sarbanand provided unhealthy food to its foreign H-2A workers.

13           152. In 2017, Munger's owners, president, and managers were aware that foreign H-  
14 2A workers were being provided insufficient and unhealthy food in Washington.

15           153. In 2017, foreign H-2A workers complained to Sarbanand about inadequate and  
16 unhealthy food.

17           154. In 2017, Sarbanand's managers threatened to send workers back to Mexico who  
18 complained about inadequate or unhealthy food.

19           155. In 2017, Sarbanand had a company policy that banned foreign H-2A workers  
20 from bringing additional food into the fields.

21           156. In 2017, when foreign H-2A workers tried to eat under the limited shade of  
22 blueberry bushes, Sarbanand managers demanded they exit the fields and threatened to fire them.  
23

1           157. In 2017, foreign H-2A workers were forced to spend personal funds above and  
2 beyond the \$12.07 deducted from their paychecks to supplement inadequate meals provided by  
3 Sarbanand.

4 **Strike for Improved Working Conditions and Safety**

5           158. In July and early August of 2017, the foreign H-2A workers worked in sunbaked  
6 fields with hazy smoke from nearby forest fires.

7           159. In July and early August of 2017, Sarbanand required foreign H-2A workers to  
8 work 12-hour shifts harvesting blueberries.

9           160. During this time period, along with inadequate and unhealthy food, the foreign H-  
10 2A workers were not provided with any shade from the sun and Sarbanand failed to supply  
11 adequate water in the fields.

12           161. During this time period, foreign H-2A workers began to suffer various symptoms  
13 of heat stress including: dizziness, headaches, partial facial paralysis, and others.

14           162. In light of Sarbanand's "death bed" no sick day policy, foreign H-2A workers did  
15 not regularly report heat stress symptoms.

16           163. One foreign H-2A worker in particular, Honesto Ibarra, was suffering  
17 tremendously.

18           164. On Wednesday, August 2, 2017, Honesto Ibarra was taken by ambulance to an  
19 emergency room after a Sarbanand office worker called 911.

20           165. Late at night on Thursday, August 3, 2017, foreign H-2A workers gathered  
21 together to determine what happened to Honesto Ibarra and discuss concerns about their own  
22 personal safety at work.  
23

1           166. Javier Sampedro, an upper-level manager at Sarbanand, was present to try and  
2 answer the workers' questions, but his explanations were insufficient to allay their fears.

3           167. Many of the foreign H-2A workers gathered that night decided to go on strike the  
4 following day to improve their working conditions for themselves and all other farm workers at  
5 Sarbanand.

6           168. Javier Sampedro was present throughout this meeting and heard the H-2A  
7 worker's strike plan.

8           169. On Friday, August 4, 2017, approximately 60 foreign H-2A workers stayed in  
9 their cabins and refused to work in an effort to improve safety and health for themselves and  
10 other workers at Sarbanand.

11           170. On the morning of August 4, 2017, one of the striking workers called the United  
12 States Department of Labor ("DOL") and requested an investigation.

13           171. Later on August 4, 2017, investigators from the Department of Labor in Seattle  
14 arrived at the Sarbanand labor camp and spoke to workers.

15           172. On August 4, 2017, the DOL investigators also spoke with Robert Hawk and  
16 Nidia Perez.

17           173. On Saturday morning, August 5, 2017, the approximately 60 foreign H-2A  
18 workers ended their strike and showed up ready for work.

19           174. Instead of allowing the striking workers to return to work, Sarbanand ordered all  
20 the foreign H-2A workers to line up by work crew and methodically called out the name of each  
21 striking worker and told them to report to the dining hall.  
22  
23

1           175. Sarbanand then sent all non-striking H-2A foreign workers into the fields to begin  
2 work.

3           176. Once inside the dining hall, Robert Hawk, through his translator, Nidia Perez,  
4 informed all the H-2A foreign workers who had engaged in the strike the previous day that they  
5 were immediately terminated for insubordination and they had one hour to gather their  
6 belongings and leave the labor camp.

7           177. Nidia Perez threatened the foreign H-2A that Sarbanand would contact the police  
8 and immigration authorities if they did not vacate the housing within one hour.

9           178. To further intimidate the workers, a Sarbanand employee filmed the meeting.

10           179. On August 5, 2017, neither Robert Hawk nor Nidia Perez offered to pay the  
11 transportation or meal costs of any of the terminated H-2A workers to return to Mexico.

12           180. Mr. Hawk, Ms. Perez, and Mr. Sampedro oversaw the extra-judicial eviction of  
13 the terminated H-2A workers by standing in front of their housing and periodically announcing  
14 the remaining time.

15           181. Prior to the termination, Sarbanand called the Sumas police department to inform  
16 them of the company's termination and eviction plans.

17           182. Prior to the termination, Sarbanand called 911 to alert the Whatcom County  
18 Sherriff's Department of the company's decision to terminate approximately 70 H -2A workers  
19 for non-performance.

20           183. At no time did Sarbanand inform the terminated H-2A workers that they could not  
21 be forcibly and summarily evicted from their housing under threat of arrest without due process  
22 of law.  
23

1           184. At no time did Sarbanand tell the terminated H-2A workers that they could not be  
2 summarily evicted by the police or immigration officers without a court order.

3           185. Sarbanand knowingly violated Washington law to inflict serious financial harm  
4 on the foreign H-2A workers who engaged in concerted activity on Friday, August 4, 2017.

5           186. Sarbanand knowingly violated Washington law in order to immediately disrupt  
6 and eliminate all concerted activities of its foreign H-2A work force to keep them working in the  
7 fields harvesting blueberries.

8           187. Sarbanand knowingly violated Washington law in order to control and intimidate  
9 its remaining foreign H-2A workers to remain working in the fields in fear and under the threat  
10 of serious financial harm.

11           188. On Sunday, August 6, 2017, Honesto Ibarra died at Harborview Medical Center  
12 in Seattle.

13           189. On Tuesday, August 8, 2017, Roxana Macias, CSI's Washington state  
14 representative, showed up at the make-shift tent camp to talk with the fired and evicted workers  
15 on behalf of both Sarbanand and Munger.

16 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Rosas**

17           190. In 2016, Plaintiff Rosas picked blueberries for three months in Washington state  
18 at Sarbanand Farms as an H-2A worker between July and October.

19           191. In 2017, CSI and Nidia Perez recruited Plaintiff Barbaro Rosas in Mexico to work  
20 as an H-2A agricultural worker to harvest blueberries for five months in California and  
21 Washington.

22           192. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to exhibit a current Washington farm labor  
23 contractor's license to Plaintiff Rosas.

1           193.   CSI and Nidia Perez failed to disclose the amount of its bond and the existence  
2 and amount of any claims against the bond to Plaintiff Rosas.

3           194.   CSI and Nidia Perez failed to provide to Plaintiff Rosas a written statement of the  
4 working conditions in Washington on a form prescribed by the Washington State Department of  
5 Labor and Industries.

6           195.   CSI provided Plaintiff Rosas with a one-page document with the CSI Visa  
7 Processing logo at the top that did not contain all the information required on the L&I form.

8           196.   The logo matches the logo on the back of business card for Ms. Macias.

9           197.   The one-page document had blank lines to fill in minimal work information  
10 including the name of the owner or company, the place and type of employment, the period of  
11 the contract, and the base pay.

12           198.   The one-page document given to Mr. Rosas indicates that the contract will be for  
13 five months, indicating that Mr. Rosas would work both in California and Washington in 2017.

14           199.   CSI and Nidia Perez failed to inform Plaintiff Rosas he would be required to pick  
15 two boxes of blueberries an hour at Sarbanand Farms in Washington or face termination.

16           200.   CSI and Nidia Perez failed to inform Plaintiff Rosas that he would have to pay for  
17 his own meals above and beyond the \$12.07 Sarbanand would deduct from his paycheck.

18           201.   Plaintiff Rosas lives in impoverished town in Nayarit, Mexico.

19           202.   Plaintiff Rosas comes to the United States to work as there is insufficient work in  
20 his town to support his family.

21           203.   Plaintiff Rosas worked at Munger harvesting blueberries in California in May and  
22 June of 2017.  
23

1           204.   Munger transferred Plaintiff Rosas to Sumas, Washington to pick blueberries for  
2 Sarbanand Farms.

3           205.   Throughout his employment with Munger and Sarbanand, Plaintiff Rosas was  
4 repeatedly threatened with termination and being sent back to Mexico.

5           206.   Throughout his employment with Munger and Sarbanand, Plaintiff Rosas did not  
6 receive sufficient or adequate meals in return for the money that was deducted from his wages.

7           207.   Throughout his employment with Sarbanand, Plaintiff Rosas was told he had to  
8 pick two boxes of blueberries an hour or face termination and be sent back to Mexico.

9           208.   Plaintiff Rosas provided labor to Sarbanand Farms under threat of termination and  
10 deportation.

11           209.   Plaintiff Rosas provided labor to Sarbanand due to fear that he would suffer  
12 serious financial harm if he did not meet production standards.

13           210.   Plaintiff Rosas provided labor to Sarbanand due to fear that termination would  
14 lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United States.

15           211.   After Honesto Ibarra was hospitalized, Plaintiff Rosas engaged in a one day strike  
16 on Friday, August 4, 2017 to improve working conditions for himself and others at Sarbanand  
17 Farms.

18           212.   Sarbanand fired Plaintiff Rosas and summarily evicted him from his labor camp  
19 housing on Saturday, August 5, 2017 for engaging in concerted activity.

20           213.   Sarbanand told Plaintiff Rosas he had to leave the labor camp within one hour of  
21 his termination and threatened to call the police if he failed to comply.  
22  
23

1           214. Based on the threat to call the police, Plaintiff Rosas left his labor camp housing  
2 with all his belongings.

3           215. Plaintiff Rosas had nowhere to go after he was summarily evicted.

4           216. Plaintiff Rosas spent 12 days stranded in a make-shift tent camp before returning  
5 to Mexico.

6 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Tapia**

7           217. In 2016, Plaintiff Tapia picked blueberries for three months in Washington state  
8 for Sarbanand Farms as an H-2A worker between July and October.

9           218. In 2017, CSI and Nidia Perez, recruited Plaintiff Guadalupe Tapia in Mexico to  
10 work as an H-2A agricultural worker to harvest blueberries for five months in California and  
11 Washington.

12           219. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to exhibit a current Washington farm labor  
13 contractor's license to Plaintiff Tapia.

14           220. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to disclose the amount of its bond and the existence  
15 and amount of any claims against the bond to Plaintiff Tapia.

16           221. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to provide to Plaintiff Tapia a written statement of the  
17 working conditions in Washington on a form prescribed by the Washington State Department of  
18 Labor and Industries.

19           222. CSI provided Plaintiff Tapia with a one-page document with the CSI Visa  
20 Processing logo at the top that did not contain all the information required on the L&I form.

21           223. The logo matches the logo on the back of business card for Ms. Macias.  
22  
23



1           224. The one-page document had blank lines to fill in minimal work information  
2 including only the name of the owner or company, the place and type of employment, the period  
3 of the contract, and the base pay.

4           225. On the one-page document given to Mr. Tapia, the period of the work contract  
5 was left blank but he understood it would be for five months.

6           226. The one-page document provided to Plaintiff Tapia's brother, Jesus Tapia, states  
7 that the period of the contract is just under five months (May 16 – Oct. 1) indicating he was  
8 being recruited for work in Washington state.

9           227. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to inform Plaintiff Tapia he would be required to pick  
10 two boxes of blueberries an hour at Sarbanand Farms in Washington or face termination.

11           228. CSI and Nidia Perez failed to inform Plaintiff Tapia that he would have to pay for  
12 his own meals above and beyond the \$12.07 Sarbanand would deduct from his paycheck.  
13 Plaintiff Tapia lives in an impoverished town in Guanajuato, Mexico.

14           229. Plaintiff Tapia comes to the United States to work as there is insufficient work in  
15 his town to support his family.

16           230. Plaintiff Tapia worked at Munger harvesting blueberries in California in May and  
17 June of 2017.

18           231. Munger transferred Plaintiff Tapia to Sumas, Washington to pick blueberries for  
19 Sarbanand Farms.

20           232. Throughout his employment with Munger and Sarbanand, Plaintiff Tapia was  
21 repeatedly threatened with termination and being sent back to Mexico.  
22  
23

1           233. Throughout his employment with Munger and Sarbanand, Plaintiff Tapia did not  
2 receive sufficient or adequate meals in return for the money that was deducted from his wages.

3           234. Throughout his employment with Sarbanand, Plaintiff Tapia was told he had to  
4 pick two boxes of blueberries an hour or face termination and be sent back to Mexico.

5           235. Plaintiff Tapia provided labor to Sarbanand under threat of termination and  
6 deportation.

7           236. Plaintiff Tapia provided labor to Sarbanand due to fear that he would suffer  
8 serious financial harm if he did not meet production standards.

9           237. Plaintiff Tapia provided labor to Sarbanand due to fear that termination would  
10 lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United States.

11           238. After Honesto Ibarra was hospitalized, Plaintiff Tapia engaged in a one day strike  
12 on Friday, August 4, 2017 to improve working conditions for himself and others at Sarbanand  
13 Farms.

14           239. Sarbanand fired Plaintiff Tapia and summarily evicted him from his labor camp  
15 housing on Saturday, August 5, 2017 for engaging in concerted activity.

16           240. Sarbanand told Plaintiff Tapia he had to leave the labor camp within one hour of  
17 his termination and threatened to call the police and immigration if he failed to comply.

18           241. Based on Sarbanand's threat to call the police and immigration, Plaintiff Tapia  
19 left his labor camp housing with all his belongings.

20           242. Plaintiff Tapia had nowhere to go after he was summarily evicted.

21           243. Plaintiff Tapia spent 12 days stranded in a make-shift tent camp before returning  
22 to Mexico.  
23

1           244. As a result of Defendants’ actions alleged herein, the Plaintiffs suffered economic  
2 damages.

3           245. As a result of actions by Defendants Munger and Sarbanand alleged herein, the  
4 Plaintiffs suffered emotional distress damages.

5                                   **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6           A. **PLAINTIFF CLASS – ALL SARBANAND FOREIGN H-2A WORKERS**

7           246. Plaintiffs Barbaro Rosas and Guadalupe Tapia (“Representative Plaintiffs”) bring  
8 this action on their own behalf and on behalf of a class of persons similarly situated, pursuant to  
9 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3), consisting of: All Mexican nationals  
10 who worked at Sarbanand Farms, LLC in Sumas, Washington picking blueberries pursuant to an  
11 H-2A contract that offered employment from July 2017 through October 2017.

12           247. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The exact  
13 size of the class is not known; however on information and belief the class consists of over 600  
14 persons.

15           248. The representative Plaintiffs are represented by experienced counsel who will  
16 vigorously prosecute the litigation on behalf of the class.

17           249. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the  
18 class, thereby making declaratory and injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the class as a  
19 whole.

20           250. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate over  
21 any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available  
22 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy because:  
23

1           a.       Members of the class do not have an overriding interest in individually  
2 controlling the prosecution of separate actions:

3           b.       No litigation concerning this controversy has been commenced by any  
4 member of the class;

5           c.       Concentration of the litigation in this forum is desirable in order to have  
6 all claims resolved in one case; and

7           d.       A class action can be managed without undue difficulty because the issues  
8 presented are common to the class, Defendants are required to maintain detailed records  
9 concerning each member of the class, and Plaintiffs' counsel have experience prosecuting cases  
10 of this nature.

11       251.   Common questions of law and fact include:

12           a.       Whether Defendants Munger and Sarbanand had a scheme or pattern of  
13 threatening H-2A foreign workers to cause them to believe that, if they did not perform labor or  
14 services for Sarbanand, they would suffer serious financial harm in violation of  
15 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4);

16           b.       Whether Defendants Munger and Sarbanand abused the laws of  
17 Washington state to obtain the continued labor of its foreign H-2A workers in violation of  
18 18 U.S.C. §1589(a)(3);

19           c.       Whether Defendants violated Washington's Farm Labor Contractor Act,  
20 RCW 19.30.

21           d.       Whether Defendants Munger and Sarbanand had a common practice of  
22 mistreating foreign H-2A workers created a hostile working environment on the basis of national  
23 origin in violation of the Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60.180(3);

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF - 28

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1           252. The claims of Representative Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Plaintiff  
2 class they seek to represent, and they will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

3       B. PLAINTIFF SUBCLASS – TERMINATED AND EVICTED H-2A WORKERS

4           253. Plaintiffs Barbaro Rosas and Guadalupe Tapia seek certification of an additional  
5 subclass on behalf of all persons similarly situated, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
6 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3), consisting of: All H-2A workers who were terminated and evicted from  
7 Sarbanand Farms, LLC on August 5, 2017.

8           254. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The exact  
9 size of the class is not known; however on information and belief the class consists of over 60  
10 persons.

11           255. The representative Plaintiffs are represented by experienced counsel who will  
12 vigorously prosecute the litigation on behalf of the class.

13           256. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand have acted or refused to act on grounds  
14 generally applicable to the subclass, thereby making declaratory and injunctive relief appropriate  
15 with respect to the subclass as a whole.

16           257. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the class predominate over  
17 any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available  
18 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy because:

19                   a) Members of the class do not have an overriding interest in individually  
20 controlling the prosecution of separate actions;

21                   b) No litigation concerning this controversy has been commenced by any  
22 member of the class;  
23

1           c)       Concentration of the litigation in this forum is desirable in order to have  
2 all claims resolved in one case; and

3           d)       A class action can be managed without undue difficulty because the issues  
4 presented are common to the class, Defendants are required to maintain detailed records  
5 concerning each member of the class, and Plaintiffs' counsel have experience prosecuting cases  
6 of this nature.

7           258.   Common questions of law and fact include:

8           a)       Whether Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in a common  
9 practice that illegally retaliated against foreign H-2A workers who engaged in concerted activity  
10 to improve their working conditions in violation of public policy and Washington's Little Norris-  
11 LaGuardia Act RCW 49.32.020;

12           b)       Whether Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in the common  
13 practice of illegally evicting foreign H-2A workers who engaged in concerted activity under  
14 threat of arrest by police or immigration authorities in violation of Washington's landlord-tenant  
15 and property laws.

16           259.   The claims of the Representative Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the  
17 subclass they seek to represent, and they will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the  
18 class.

**CAUSES OF ACTION**

A. **PLAINTIFF CLASS – ALL SARBANAND FOREIGN H-2A FIELD WORKERS**

**TVPA - 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4)**

260. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in a scheme or pattern of threatening foreign H-2A workers to cause them to believe that, if they did not perform labor or services for Sarbanand, they would suffer serious financial harm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4).

**TVPA - 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(3)**

261. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in a common practice that abused the laws of Washington state to obtain the continued labor of its foreign H-2A workers in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1589(a)(3).

**WASHINGTON FARM LABOR CONTRACT ACT – RCW 19.30**

262. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand knowingly used the services of an unlicensed farm labor contractor in 2017 in violation of RCW 19.30.200.

263. Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez failed to obtain and carry a current farm labor contractor's license at all times and exhibit it to the Plaintiffs in violation of RCW 19.30.110(1).

264. Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez failed to obtain a bond and disclose the existence and amount of that bond to the Plaintiffs in violation of RCW 19.30.110(2).

265. Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez failed to furnish to the Plaintiffs a written statement on the form prescribed by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries describing the compensation to be paid and other terms and conditions of employment in violation of RCW 19.30.110(7).

266. Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez made or caused to be made false, fraudulent or misleading representations concerning the terms or conditions of employment when each of them

1 failed to inform the Plaintiffs of daily production standard requirements in violation of RCW  
2 19.30.120(2).

3 267. Defendants CSI and Nidia Perez made or caused to be made false, fraudulent or  
4 misleading representations concerning the terms or conditions of employment when each of them  
5 failed to inform the Plaintiffs that they would have to pay for their own food in addition to  
6 having \$12.07/day deductions from their wages in violation of RCW 19.30.120(2).

7 **WASHINGTON LAW AGAINST DISCRIMINATION – RCW 49.60.180(3)**

8 268. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand had a common practice of mistreating its  
9 foreign H-2A workforce that created a hostile work environment based on national origin and  
10 violated the Plaintiffs’ right to be free from discrimination in employment in violation of RCW  
11 49.60.180(3).

12 **WASHINGTON CONTRACT LAW**

13 269. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand breached their contractual obligation to allow  
14 H-2A foreign worker to work at a pace that was “reasonable under the climatic and all other  
15 working conditions” when they engaged in the common practice of imposing production  
16 standards requiring workers to pick two boxes of blueberries per hour.

17 270. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand breached their duty of good faith and fair  
18 dealing when they engaged in the common practice of imposing hourly production standards  
19 requiring workers to pick two boxes of blueberries per hour in contrast to the plain language of  
20 its 2017 job orders.

21 271. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand breached their contractual obligation to  
22 provide three adequate meals per day to foreign H-2A workers pursuant to its 2017 job orders.  
23



1           272. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand breached their duty of good faith and fair  
2 dealing when they failed to provide three adequate meals per day to foreign H-2A workers.

3           B.     PLAINTIFF SUBCLASS – TERMINATED AND EVICTED H-2A WORKERS  
4 WASHINGTON’S LITTLE NORRIS-LAGUARDIA ACT - RCW 49.32.020

5           273. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in the common practice of illegally  
6 retaliating against H-2A foreign workers who engaged in concerted activity to improve their  
7 working conditions in violation of public policy and Washington’s Little Norris-LaGuardia Act  
8 RCW 49.32.020.

9 WRONGFUL DISCHARGE IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POICY

10           274. The actions of Defendants Munger and Sarbanand in terminating the Plaintiff  
11 subclass also amounted to a wrongful discharge in violation of public policy under Washington  
12 common law.

13 WRONGFUL EVICTION

14           275. Defendants Munger and Sarbanand engaged in the common practice of illegally  
15 evicting H-2A foreign workers who engaged in concerted activity under threat of arrest by police  
16 or immigration authorities in violation of Washington’s landlord-tenant and property laws.

17 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

18 Plaintiffs ask this Court to grant them the following relief:

- 19           1.     Certify this action as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and  
20 23(b)(3);  
21           2.     Designate the named Plaintiffs as class representatives pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.  
22 23(a);  
23

1           3.       Appoint Columbia Legal Services and Schroeter Goldmark & Bender as class  
2 counsel pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g);

3           4.       Enter a permanent injunction against Defendants Munger and Sarbanand from  
4 interfering with the rights of the Plaintiff class to engage in concerted activity under  
5 Washington's Little Norris-LaGuardia Act:

6           5.       Enter a permanent injunction against Defendants Munger and Sarbanand from  
7 threatening H-2A foreign workers with deportation to coerce them to continue providing labor to  
8 the company;

9           6.       Enter a permanent injunction against Defendants Munger and Sarbanand from  
10 informing H-2A foreign workers they must work in the fields unless they are on their death bed;

11           7.       Enter a permanent injunction against Defendants Munger and Sarbanand from  
12 imposing production standards on persons hired under an H-2A contract unless approved through  
13 annual wage and working condition surveys of Washington agricultural workers;

14           8.       Enter a permanent injunction against Defendants Munger and Sarbanand from  
15 threatening to evict labor camp occupants under threat of arrest by the police or immigration  
16 authorities;

17           9.       Enter a permanent injunction requiring Defendants Munger and Sarbanand to  
18 inform all H-2A foreign workers that under Washington law they can only be evicted after  
19 notice, a court hearing, and a neutral judge signs a court order;

20           10.      Disgorge from Defendants Munger and Sarbanand and award to the Plaintiffs and  
21 other members of the class all profits gained from the forced labor Defendants Munger and  
22 Sarbanand imposed on H-2A foreign workers, including the imposition of illegal production  
23 standards, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1595(a) and Washington contract law;

1           11.     Award punitive damages to the Plaintiffs and other members of the class pursuant  
2 to 18 U.S.C. §1595(a) as Defendants Munger and Sarbanand recklessly violated Plaintiffs' rights  
3 by abusing its authority over its H-2A workforce;

4           12.     Award to the Plaintiffs and other members of the class actual damages or \$500  
5 per person per violation, whichever is greater, for each FLCA violation pursuant to RCW  
6 19.30.170(2).

7           13.     Award to the Plaintiffs and other members of the class sums Defendants deducted  
8 from their paychecks for three meals per day pursuant to Washington contract law;

9           14.     Award to the Plaintiffs and other members of the subclass lost wages pursuant to  
10 18 U.S.C. §1595(a), RCW 49.32.010, and Washington common law;

11           15.     Award attorney fees and costs pursuant and 18 U.S.C. §1595(a), RCW  
12 49.60.030(2), and, RCW 19.30.170(1); and,

13           16.     Grant other further relief as just and appropriate.  
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1 DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

2 By: s/ Joachim Morrison

3 By: s/ Tony Gonzalez

4 Joachim Morrison, WSBA# 23094

5 Tony Gonzalez, WSBA #47771

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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And I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service the document to the following non-CM/ECF participants: None.



Rachael Pashkowski